

# Government Systems

## Theme: Change

Throughout history, the actions of leaders have changed the society in which they lived.

### Task:

Identify *two* leaders who changed the society in which they lived and for *each*

- Describe *one* situation the leader attempted to change
- Describe *one* action the leader took to change this situation
- Discuss the impact of that action on the society in which the leader lived

## Democracy

Ancient Greece (Athens 510 B.C.E.)

- **Direct Democracy**—all citizens could vote on issues
- **Democratic Reforms**—**Draco** (law code)  
-**Solon** (more moderate law code)
- United States of America
- Ancient Rome—**Twelve Tables**
- **English Bill of Rights**  
Enlightenment
- **Locke**—**Natural Rights**
- **Rousseau**—**Social Contract**
- **Voltaire**—**Free Speech**
- **Montesque**—**3 Branches of government**



## Monarchy

### Limited Monarchy

- **England**: Parliament (controls money), **English Bill of Rights**, **Magna Carta**, **Glorious Revolution**

**Absolutism**—Divine Right and centralized power by one individual

- **France**: **Louis XIV** – **Palace of Versailles**, forces people to be Catholic, disbands the **estate general**, persecuted Protestant **Huguenots**, expanded the bureaucracy  
“L'état c'est moi” ~ “I am the state”
- **Russia**: **Peter the Great** – senate created but has no power, gained control of the **Russian Orthodox Church**, wanted to **westernize Russia** by making people cut/shave their beards and wear more western clothing, creates military ranks, wants warm water port (**St. Petersburg**)  
**Ancient Civilizations**

-**Egypt**—**Pharaohs**

-**China**—**Mandate of Heaven**, **Divine Right**, **Zhou and Han Dynasties**

monarchy	a political system in which the government is under the control of one powerful leader.
oligarchy	a political system in which the government is under the control of the merchant class.
theocracy	a political system in which the government is under the control of a religious organization or its officials.
aristocracy	a political system in which the government is under the control of wealthy landowners.
democracy	a political system in which the government is under the control of the citizens themselves, or elected representatives chosen from eligible citizens.

# Government Systems (Continued)

## Feudalism

### European Feudalism

- emerged in Europe and Japan in the 1100s
- rigid system can not move up-based on birth

### Japanese Feudalism

- **Shogun**=top military commanders that set up dynasties
- **Daimyo**=person who received land and in return promised to support the shogun with their armies when needed
- **Samurai**=promised loyalty to Daimyo in return for land (followed Bushido)
- **Bushido**=strict code of conduct for samurai

### Middle Ages

- **Manorialism**
- **Chivalry**—Knights code of conduct to be brave and loyal
- **fief**—land

## Communism

### Karl Marx wrote the **Communist Manifesto**.

- Believed that the **proletariat** should rise up and overthrow the **bourgeoisie**, but this didn't happen.
- Communism is when all society works together and shares all goods.

### Russia

- V.I. Lenin and Leon Trotsky led the Bolsheviks in the overthrow of Czar Nicholas II
- "Peace, land, and bread" was Lenin's slogan in the **Communist Party**.
- Josef Stalin replaced the Soviet Union as a totalitarian state with a **command economy**.
- China
  - became Communist in 1949.
  - **Mao Zedong** created **communes**, improved the social class of women, and created a series of reforms.

### "Hungry Workers in Petrograd Demand Food"

### "Peace, Land, and Bread? Promised to All"

### "World War I Soldiers Join the People's Rebellion"

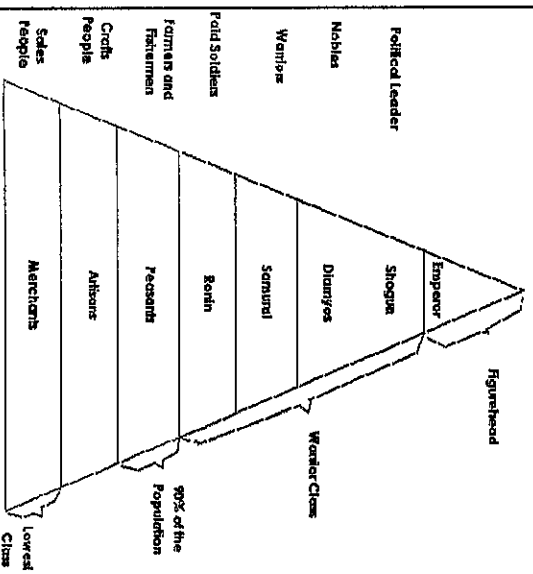
### Which event is associated with these headlines?

- (1) Tiananmen Square protests
- (2) Soweto uprisings
- (3) Russian Revolution

### Fascism—dictatorial government led by nationalist and anti-communist; one political party

- Italy: **Mussolini-WWII**, Public Works Programs, censorship, human rights abuses
- Germany: **Hitler — anti-Semitism, Holocaust, WWII, Mein Kampf**

### Japanese Feudalism



### Which political system is best described in the outline below?

I.

- A. Decentralized government
- B. Based on loyalty and service
- C. Code of chivalry
- D. Military elite

- (1) Oligarchy
- (2) Absolutism
- (3) Feudalism
- (4) Democracy

## Theocracy

Iran: Ayatollah

Ruhollah

Khomeini—

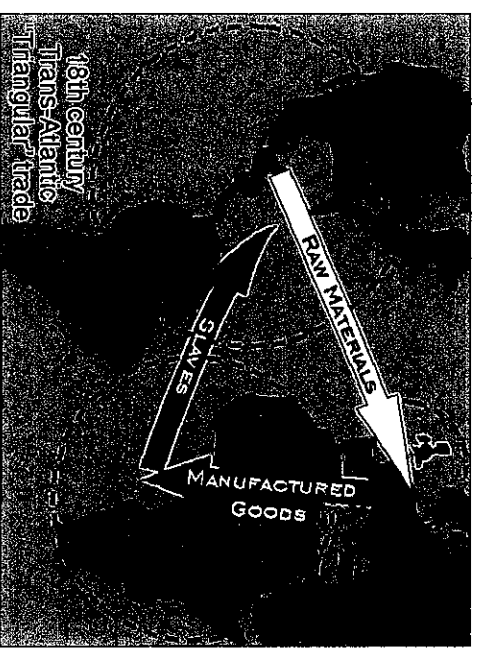
Islamic Fundamentalism

## Interdependence Regents Review

**Interdependence** refers to the idea that nations of the world are mutually dependent on each other for economic development, and are mutually responsible for the problems of environmental pollution and world hunger. The nations of the world must work cooperatively to solve these problems

### Triangular Trade

From 1500s to 1800s the trade between Europe, Africa, and The Americas. The passage from Americas to Europe traded molasses and sugar. The passage from Europe to Africa traded weapons and manufactured goods. The Middle Passage was the route from Africa to the Americas for transporting slaves. Most slaves went to Latin America especially Brazil and the Caribbean only a small percentage went to United States.



### Political Interdependence

**Triple Entente** France Britain Russia **Triple Alliance** Germany Italy Austria-Hungary. These tension started the First World War these alliances were based on defense if one was attacked they all went to war.

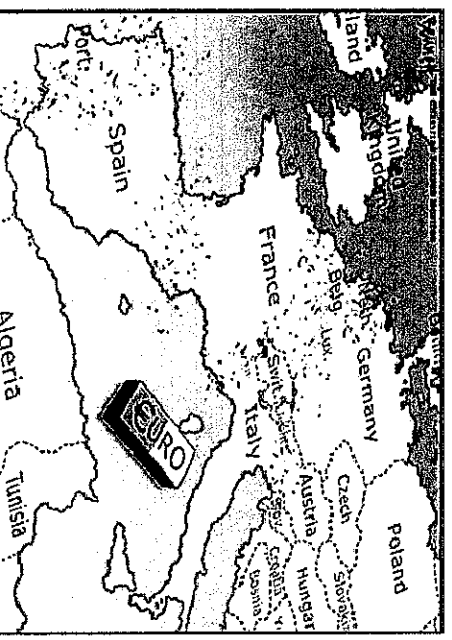
**Warsaw** pact in 1955 the Defensive treaty between all Communist regimes influenced by Russia **NATO** **North Atlantic Treaty Organization** in 1949, treaty of the Capitalist Nations such as Western Europe and North America. Defensive Alliance attack on one attack on all.

**United Nation** Formed in 1945 after World War II followed the League of Nations. UN is a peace keeping organization that has been unsuccessful recently in Rwanda and Somalia. UN has the Security Council which authorizes military and economic action 15 members 5 permanent members are France Russia China United States United Kingdom mostly because these are the major world powers.

**OAS Organization of American States** is an organization of all nations in the Americas to protect their sovereignty and to promote free trade which eliminates trade barriers.

**37** What does this cartoon suggest about the introduction of the EURO in Europe?

- (1) Additional countries were created.
- (2) Isolation among nations increased.
- (3) Communist economic policies were adopted.
- (4) **Economic barriers between nations decreased.**



### Economic Interdependence

**OPEC the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries** formed in 1960 effort to stabilize the price of oil through tariffs countries involved are Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and Venezuela will use embargos to control international politics.

**European Union EU** Formed from the European Economic Community in 1990s eliminates economic barriers in Europe instituting the euro a single currency for European Union. Three EU members did not accept the euro United Kingdom, Sweden, and Denmark

**World Bank** provides low-interest loans, interest-free credits and grants to developing countries for a wide array of purposes **IMF International Monetary Fund** 1944 in the Bretton Woods Conference created to loan money to economically struggling nation was instrumental in the post war economic boom.

**Marshall Plan** in June 1947 13 billion dollars went to Europe for the miracle recovery was a plan to rebuild Western Europe after World War II to stop the advance of Communist regimes. **COMECON** Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in 1949 was the Russian version of the Marshall Plan to rebuild after World War II

NAFTA North America Free Trade Agreement involves the United States, Canada and Mexico working to remove trade barriers instituted free trade in the region..

ASEAN Association for the Southeast Asia Nations sought economic and political stability and cooperation in economic and social endeavors provides a cohesive voice for the region.

Asian Tigers were fast developing economies using exports to rich industrial nations, mixed economies, high tariffs on imports favorable balance of trade. Countries involved Taiwan South Korea Japan Hong Kong Indonesia India

A major purpose of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the Organization of American States (OAS), and the European Union (EU) is to

1. encourage political and economic cooperation between member nations
2. end colonialism in member nations
3. control overpopulation in member nations
4. provide military assistance to member nations

Correct Answer Number: 1

Explanation: The OAU, OAS, and EU were set up to encourage political and economic cooperation between member states.

## Environmental Interdependence

Green Revolution was scientist produce technologies like fertilizers and pesticides that reach underdeveloped countries like Mexico and India. The green revolution was in responds to the starvation in the world but did not solve this from the coexistent population boom that went along with food surplus. These technologies cost money and poor nation do not have money so the poor farmers were kicked off their land by new coming industrialized agriculture.

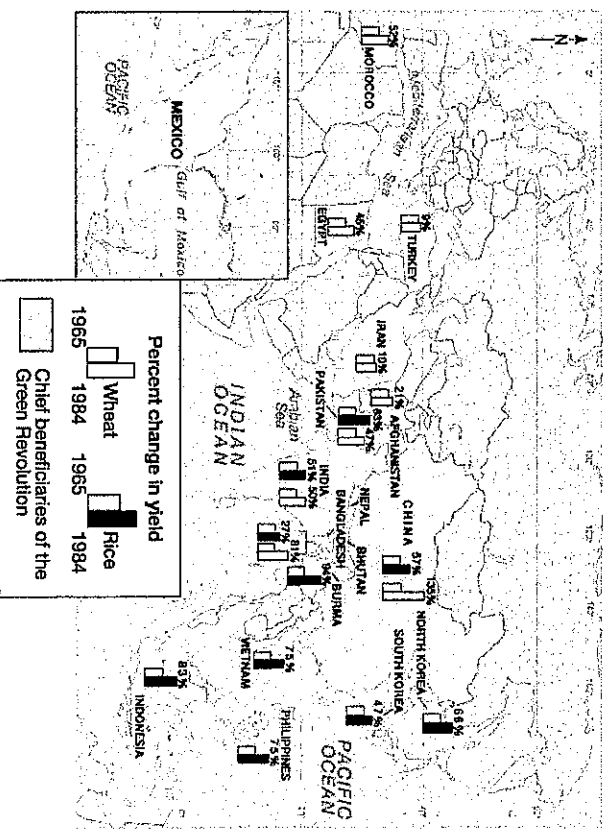
Kyoto Accords were protocol ratified by Japan in order to stop and decrease green house gases in our atmosphere. Other countries have ratified this protocol to make this a global effort. This has extended to pollutants that are harmful to the ozone and damages our water supplies.

### August 06 Exam- Thematic Essay

Trade routes and trade organizations have had an impact on nations and Regions. The effects have been both positive and negative.

#### Task:

- Identify *two* trade routes *and/or* trade organizations and for *each*
- Explain *one* reason for the establishment of the trade route or trade organization
  - Discuss *one* positive effect *or one* negative effect of the trade route or trade organization on a specific nation or region



# Economic Systems

## Major McGinnis

**Traditional Economy:** Based on agriculture; limited barter trade; use of agriculture allowed the development of permanent settlements, social classes, and new technologies → members of society started working on simple crafts (manufacturing of cloth or pottery) – include Neolithic farming villages and first river civilizations

Mesoamerica:

- Maya: lived in **city-states** and developed **irrigation systems** which helped to produce the amount of food necessary to support their large population,
- Aztec: based economy on agriculture, built **chinampas** (floating islands of land anchored to the lake bottom; enabled the Aztecs to grow various crops including corn, squash, and beans)
- Inca: also economic dependence on agriculture; used an elaborate **road system** to control empire; developed improved form of **terrace farming**; used system of relay runners (network for movement of goods)

Trading: Islam--> guilds regulated manufactured goods (kept quality high and prices low); trading networks spread religion, culture, and technology; developed ties with India and China (**Silk Road**); partnerships, the use of credit, interest, and banks to exchange currency were created to handle the **increased trade**.

### Feudalism --> Manorialism

Economic portion of feudalism where all aspects of life were centered on the lord's manor including peasant villages, a church, farm land, a mill, and the lord's castle or manor house; Manors were **self sufficient** --> little to no trade; Serfs - given land in exchange for service  
Renewed interest in trade - **Crusades**

**Market and Capitalism:** Based upon **Supply and Demand**; focuses on consumer goods; little government involvement; centralized around money and investment --> allowed countries to grow large and strong - include Western European democracies  
**Laissez-faire:** no government involvement

### Mercantalism:

**Export more than import**; colonies provided parent countries with raw materials to finish produced goods, and then exported back to the colonies (Colonies were parenting country's exclusive market)

**Result:** weakening of feudal system, and rise of Middle class as a dominating force in Europe

### Cash Crop Economies:

An economic system based on the **exportation of certain crops** such as sugar, cotton, and coffee. Latin American economies were fueled by these crops even after they gained independence; economies were very unstable due to reliance

### The Feudal System

#### Kings

Give large land grants to Upper Lords called fiefs  
Give Protection  
Receives money, military service, and advice

#### Upper Lords

Give land grants to Lesser Lords  
Give Protection  
Receives money, military service

#### Lesser Lords

Give land grants to knights  
Receives money, military service

#### Knights

Give land to peasants/serfs  
Receives crops, labor

#### Peasants/Serfs

Receives land to farm  
Pays with labor, crops

on the crops. Post gaining independence, foreign investment allowed the Latin American countries to develop mining, limited industry, and increased agriculture; allowed foreign investors to control not only the economy of many of these nations, but also their government, a majority still lived in poverty.

In France, a person drinks coffee imported from Brazil, works at a computer made in Japan, and uses gasoline from Saudi Arabia in a German automobile. This situation illustrates the concept of:

1. empathy
2. scarcity
3. interdependence
4. world citizenship

### Command Economies:

Gives control of all property and means of production to the government

- Soviet Union under Stalin → focuses on **building up industry**, and produces few consumer products; often results in shortages; **Five Year Plan** - attempt to rebuild economy; government owned farms --> lead to famine (Failure)

- China under Mao Zedong → **Great Leap Forward**-increase farm and industrial output though the creation of communes (government owned farms and industry); these policies often resulted in famine and shortages of consumer goods, similar to the Soviet Union (Failure)

### Mixed:

Combination of Market and Command economic systems; market forces control most consumer goods; government directs industry in needed areas.

- China under Deng Xiaoping → instituted **Four Modernizations** (economic reform program)-called for limited privatization of agriculture and industry, encouraged foreign investment and foreign trade, and resulted in a boost for the Chinese economy (successful)

### Interdependence:

- **European Union**-lowered economic barriers, such as tariffs, between members;
- **OPEC**-control the oil industry by setting prices and production levels
- **NAFTA**- provide free trade between the three nations, by eliminating trade barriers like tariffs

## THEMATIC ESSAY QUESTION

*Directions:* Write a well-organized essay that includes an introduction, several paragraphs addressing the task below, and a conclusion.

**Theme:** Economic Change

Since the 19th century, industrialization has had positive and negative effects on the lives of workers

### Task:

- Define the term "industrialization"
- Select one nation you have studied and discuss two specific examples of the ways in which industrialization changed the lives of workers in that nation
- Discuss the response of the workers, reformers, and/or government to these changes

You may use any nation from your study of global history except the United States. Some suggestions you might wish to consider include: Great Britain (19th century), Japan (19th or 20th century), Russia (19th or 20th century), Korea (post-World War II), and Brazil (20th century).

# Political Revolutions

By: Caroline Weiss

Inspiration for political revolutions:

- one of main causes was the Enlightenment (18<sup>th</sup> Century)
- philosophers such as Voltaire, Jean-Jacques Rousseau and John Locke questioned the control of absolute monarchs
- called for many governmental changes, including the formation of democracies.

What is a political revolution?

- an extreme change of political systems or rulers
- result of people wanting to govern themselves as a nation, leads to **nationalism**

GLORIOUS REVOLUTION (1688) in England

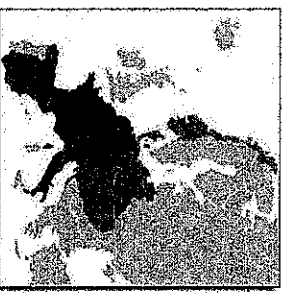
- bloodless coup of James II by Parliament; they feared Catholic dominance; he had just had 1<sup>st</sup> son (successor)
- throne offered to William of Orange (Dutch) and his wife Mary (James II's daughter), both Protestants
- **Bill of Rights** created; further limits English monarchy (limited monarchy); William and Mary were forced to accept Bill of Rights before they took power
- James II fled to France
- Toleration Act of 1689 granted toleration to Protestants but not to Catholics

FRENCH REVOLUTION (1789–1799) in France

Causes: people hated absolute monarchy, bad harvest in 1787 and 1788, peasants forced to pay most of taxes, example of American and Glorious Revolutions, Enlightenment ideas, social inequality (no social mobility)

Stages:

- King Louis XVI called the **Estates General** into session
- Third Estate declared itself the **National Assembly**, wants new constitution
- working-class people stormed prison, the Bastille
- declaration of the Rights of Man created, constitution created in 1791
- limited constitutional monarchy introduced, placed church under state control
- radicals ended monarchy in 1792, declared France a republic
- Reign of Terror under **Maximilien Robespierre**, thousands executed
- moderates return in 1795, create inefficient 'Directory'
- **Napoleon Bonaparte** seized power in coup d'état in 1799, 'Emperor of French'
  - Napoleonic Code-legal code that recognized principle of equality
  - created Grand Empire by conquering or allying with Germany, Spain, Italy, Austria and Prussia
  - defeated by British and Prussians in 1815 in Battle of Waterloo



*Napoleon's Empire*

2. In France, which was a major result of the French Revolution?

- a) the king was restored to unlimited power
- b) the clergy dominated government
- c) the middle class gained political influence
- d) the tax burden was carried by the lower class

1. The Magna Carta, the Glorious Revolution, and the writings of John Locke all contributed to Great Britain's development of
- a) absolute monarchy
  - b) ethnic rivalries
  - c) parliamentary democracy
  - d) imperialist policies

Effects: Napoleon's conquests spread ideals of democracy throughout Europe, sense of nationalism created in France and across Europe, middle class gained power, set example for Italy and Germany's unification, Napoleon's weakening of Spain led in part to the Latin America independence movements

MEXICAN REVOLUTION (early 1800's and 1910-1930) in Mexico

- **Miguel Hidalgo** led 80,000 Mestizos, mass murder of Spanish 'Father of Mexican Independence'
  - gained freedom from Spain in Treaty of Cordoba in 1820, Agustín de Iturbide becomes first emperor of Mexico
  - **Porfirio Díaz** (late 1800's) was dictator, wealth went to upper class, most Mexicans were landless, forced out of power in 1910
  - **Emiliano Zapata** formed guerilla band of Indians to revolt and call for land reform
  - **Francisco 'Pancho' Villa** won loyalty of a large number of peasants, United States allied with Mexican government against him
  - bloody revolution ended in 1917 with constitution including a presidency and land reforms
- Effects: creation of constitution, social reforms (first Latin American country to achieve social and economic reform for most of its people), sense of nationalism created in Mexico

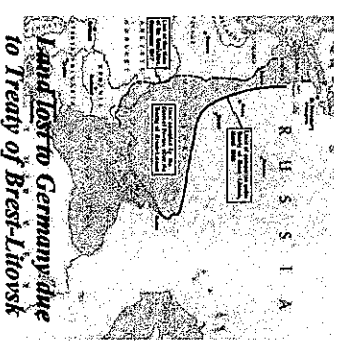
3. Porfirio Díaz, Francisco "Pancho" Villa, and Emiliano Zapata are best known for their struggles in the

- Haitian independence movement
- Mexican Revolution
- Nicaraguan War
- Cuban Revolution

BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION (1917) in Russia

Causes: people unhappy with corruption under czarist rule, middle class prevented from gaining power, peasants faced many problems, poor conditions for urban workers, many ethnicities in Russia, provisional government established after revolution in 1905 wasn't successful

- **Vladimir Lenin** and Leon Trotsky headed Bolsheviks, followed ideas of **Karl Marx** "Peace, Land and Bread," promised to end Russia's involvement in WWI



4. The Russian peasants supported the Bolsheviks in the 1917 Revolutions mainly because the Bolsheviks promised to

- establish collective farms
- maintain the agricultural price-support system
- bring modern technology to Russian farms
- redistribute the land owned by the nobility

- Bolsheviks (Communists) overthrow government in November 1917, Treaty of Brest-Litovsk ended Russia's involvement in war and gave Germany large part of Russian territory
- Civil War from 1918 to 1921; Reds (Bolsheviks) vs. Whites (anti-Bolsheviks), Red army won and was led by Trotsky
- Lenin adopted **New Economic Policy (NEP)**; trade and large industry controlled by government, still some privatization of businesses
- Communists created the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (Soviet Union or USSR)
- After Lenin's death in 1924, **Joseph Stalin** became new leader

IRANIAN REVOLUTION (1979) in Iran

- Iran led by pro-Western dictator Mohammad Reza Shah
- overthrown in 1979, became Islamic Republic under Ayatollah Khomeini

Effects: new government that was very hostile towards the West, government required strict adherence to Islam, rights taken away from women, Americans held hostage for over a year after American embassy in Tehran was seized, Iran encouraged other Muslim countries to overthrow secular governments and create Islamic republics

5. In Iran, the Revolution of 1979 and the rise of Islamic fundamentalism resulted in

- an increase in woman's rights
- the westernization and modernization of the nation
- a return to many traditional customs
- the introduction of a democratic form of government

**Theme:** Change

**Task:** Define the term *revolution*

Select a specific revolution that you have studied and describe *three* of the factors that helped bring about that particular revolution. Identify and discuss *one* immediate effect and *one* long-term effect of this revolution on the lives of the people involved. You may use any example from your study of global history. Some suggestions that you may wish to consider include: Neolithic Revolution, French Revolution, Latin American Revolutions, Industrial Revolution, Scientific Revolution, Russian Revolution, or Chinese Communist Revolution. You are not limited to these choices.

Answers: 1) c 2) c 3) b 4) d 5) c

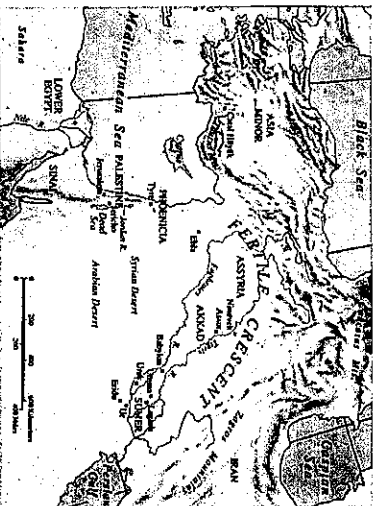
# Non-Political Revolutions

## Regents Review

Nick Jasinski

### Agricultural Revolution (Neolithic)

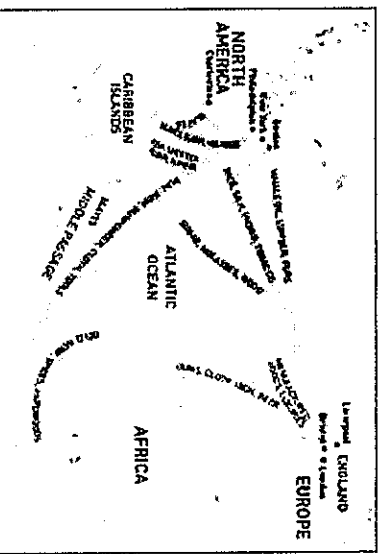
- People had lived for thousands of years hunting animals and gathering roots and plants
- Around 8000 B.C.E., the Neolithic Revolution changed their way of life
- Domestication of plants and animals, planted seeds they had gathered
- First farmers used slash-and-burn agriculture, then developed breeding of animals; with both of these, people were now able to remain in one place
- Once settled, stability increased, causing population increase and larger families
- Settled villages developed, allowing for the development of new technologies like farming tools such as the hoe
- Farmers began to develop a surplus of food, led to job specialization
- A wealthier class emerged with the beginning of privately owned land, meaning economic power, and social classes emerged



- Religion- the main goal was to ensure fertility of people and the land; beliefs centered on the life cycle of birth, growth, death, and regenerated life
- Consequences on gender roles: men worked in fields and herded animals, women performed jobs such as caring for children, weaving, cooking, all at home; outside work was seen as more important and men began to take a more dominant gender role
- Important early societies: Mesopotamia, Indus River Valley, Egypt, Shang and Zhou, Mesoamerica
- Key terms: Surplus, cities, specialization, trade, social stratification, organized govt., complex religions, written language, arts/architecture

### Commercial Revolution

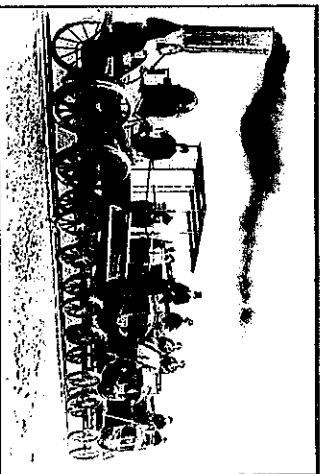
- Increase in commercial activity, or trade, increase in tax collection, in turn leading to an increase in strength and authority of developing, strong monarchies
- Refinement and improvement in weapons, ships, and technology, due to competition among states
- Rise in strong city-states such as Florence, Milan, and Venice, with families such as the Medici
- Dramatic increase in exploration, as countries desired resources from foreign lands, such as the European want of spices from the Spice Islands and India
- This led to capitalism and mercantilism
- Capitalism- an economic and political system in which a country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit, rather than by the state
- Mercantilism- the economic theory that trade generates wealth and is stimulated by the accumulation of profitable balances, usually associated with colonies
- Europeans establish colonies, mostly in the Americas
- Triangular trade established between Europe, Africa, the Americas, Middle Passage, Slave Trade
- Social systems established in the Americas by Europeans such as the encomienda system; natives don't supply sufficient labor, Europeans begin to import millions of African slaves to Americas



## Agrarian Revolution

- Great technological innovations made in farming, inventions to increase the output and effectiveness of agriculture
- Fencing in Movement, spinning jenny, crop rotation in which they left land fallow between planting, seed drill, flying shuttle, steam engines, cotton mills and factories, cotton gin
- Enclosure Movement
- Food surplus created that allowed the Industrial Revolution to occur

## Industrial Revolution



- The rise of modern industry, as an outcome of the scientific activity and inventions of the 1600's; England was first, followed by France, Germany and U.S., Russia lagged
- Water power used to create mechanical energy to run efficient mills; steam engine created, would be the foundation of a new mechanical age in which cars, trains, boats, and factories would all be piston-driven
- This revolution impacted human labor, consumption, family structure, etc.
- Many economic and social changes such as: agricultural to capitalist economy, asian-based to factory-based manufacturing, rural to urban population, and family-farm to wage-earning economy
- Technical knowledge and inventions: higher grade steel, naval warships to steel, engine-driven, trains revolutionized transportation
- Possession of natural resources like coal and iron ore
- Population to serve as work force, slavery decreased, sharp contrast of family and work lives, global division of labor
- Industrial societies needed raw materials and became dependent on distant lands, who became dependent on exporting cash crops to them
- Many reactions to industrialization such as socialism and unionism

## Green Revolution

- Scientists developed seeds that thrive in tropical climates, better fertilizer/insecticides, more efficient irrigation
- The Green Revolution in India resulted in a record grain output of 131 million tons in 1978-79, this established India as one of the world's biggest agricultural exporters
- Mexico and many other countries experienced it also

## DBQ Essay Question:

**Historical Context:** Throughout history, many changes have occurred in the way food is produced. Some of the major changes occurred during the Neolithic Revolution, Agrarian (Agricultural) Revolution, and the Green Revolution. These changes in food production had political, social, and economic effects on societies and regions.

**Task:** Using the information from the documents and your knowledge of global history, answer the questions that follow each document in Part A. Your answers to the questions will help you write the Part B essay in which you will be asked to Select two food production revolutions mentioned in the historical context and for each

- Describe the change in food production during that revolution
- Discuss political, social, and/or economic effects the change in food production had on society or a region